

## NUMBER 4

by him of our officers and troops in the following personal letter addressed by him to Adjutant General Corbin, dated in front of Santiago, July 13:

[illegible]

today that no news can be expected from any official source as to Gen. Milov's movements until tomorrow at the earliest. It is calculated that he arrived this evening or to-night at the airport, in the vicinity of the city.

Porto Rico, selected as the rendezvous for all the vessels of the expedition. Whether or not he will undertake to make a landing in advance of the arrival of the whole fleet, remains to be seen.

expedition will probably depend upon conditions as he finds them. Should there be no Spanish force, or at least an incon siderable one on the coast, the troops will be landed to relieve the men from the dis

astrous effects of being confined closely on ship board under a tropical sun. The general has with him sufficient artillery to hold any position he may occupy, supplemented as this artillery will be by the

guns of his naval convoy. Meanwhile the department is making every effort to hurry along the remainder of the expedition. Some troops are now on their way from Tampa and Charleston and should reach

Naval officials are assisting actively in getting the troops off and were engaged to-day in sending the necessary orders to that end to the commandant of the base.

auxiliary vessels which have been placed at the service of the war department. If the course of a day or two the troops brought from Chikamaunga by Gen. Brooke will sail from Memphis, Tenn.

where they have been arriving all day and are ready for the transports. There is a probability that Gen. Miles may be delayed for several days in his landing operation.

thens for lack of lighters, but several of these are now on their way and other will be hurried forward as rapidly as possible. However it may be as to his speedy landing on Porto Rico soil it will be well

along towards the end of this week before the active land operations can be begun in Porto Rico.

tiago was rapidly improving and said he hoped in the course of a day or two to have them all located in comfortable camps, where they may rest and recuperate, and where the sick may recover.

is feeding 11,000 of the Spanish prisoners of war and although he has not yet been able to furnish them with tents this deficiency is being made good and meanwhile their condition is improving.

in this respect than was their comrade before the surrender. The general makes no mention of the alleged letter from Gurela to himself, nor does he speak of

In his report to the war department

relative to the conditions at Santiago de Chile. Sanfter has thrown some light upon the difficulties in which certain of the newspaper correspondents there have involved themselves. From his report it would ap-

...that animated by an ambition to take a prominent part in the important events following each other in rapid succession at Santiago after the initiation of the negotiations for the surrender of

the day a few of the correspondents were guilty of grave breaches of military law necessitating prompt corrective action by Gen. Shafter. Thus, for instance, one correspondent in his efforts to take part

the flag raising over the city hall, resisted the military officers in the execution of their duty and even attempted a personal assault upon the commanding general.

Shafter, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, contented himself with expelling

A more serious offence, from the fact that it might easily have lead to rioting and loss of life was that of three other correspondents who it appears by Gen

Shafter's report by circulating inflammatory posters stirred up the town. They were likewise deported, and as evidence that he has no personal ill feeling towards the paper represented by them, but de-

sired only to exercise such control as is imperatively demanded in the interest of safety of our troops and protection of the people under their care. Gen. Shafter has declared that these correspondents must

replaced by others from the same newspaper who will observe the rules of prudence. No mention is made of any other cases requiring attention and it is indicated that the relations between the news-

paper men and the army officers at Santiago are generally amicable and satisfactory. In a very dignified manner Gen. Smafter takes note of some of the severely critical newspaper articles that have ap-

appeared, touching the condition of the troops before Santiago, while they lay in the trenches. He admits that there was a shortage of tobacco for a time, but

shows conclusively that there was no lack of the necessities of life and the troops were adequately supplied with hard bread, bacon, sugar and coffee. Although this bill of fare is not so extensive as that of

ferried troops in garrison it embodies the main features of the army ration while on field service and removed from a base of supplies. As it has been alleged in some quarters that there was a lack of purpose

In the battles incident to the advance upon Santiago, it is interesting to note that while Gen. Shafter admits that for two days he was himself lying ill, owing to the great heat and exposure, he asserts that

the plans laid down in advance for the movement were carried out with absolute exactness.

Madrid, July 24.—10 a. m.—A telegram from Havana reports that the insurgents attacked Gibara on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and that the fighting, after a severe clash, was in progress.

The despatch also reports that a force of Americans landed at Galamalaco.

SHAFTEE PRAISES HIS MEN

For the Gallant Fighting They Did in the  
Santiago Campaign.  
Santiago de Cuba, July 21-7 p. m.--For

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